

RSE Table 21

Civilian supervisory workers: Relative standard errors of mean weekly and annual earnings for selected management occupations

Occupation ¹	Weekly ²		Annual ⁴	
	Mean earnings	Relative error ³	Mean earnings	Relative error ³
Management occupations				
Team leader	\$1,452	9.8%	\$74,348	9.8%
First line	1,461	3.0	75,599	3.0
Second line	1,978	13.4	102,877	13.4
Chief executives				
Second line	1,829	25.5	95,117	25.5
General and operations managers				
First line	1,473	9.0	76,612	9.0
Second line	1,408	11.8	73,231	11.8
Administrative services managers				
First line	1,389	20.5	72,222	20.5
Computer and information systems managers				
First line	1,843	9.3	95,810	9.3
Financial managers				
First line	1,367	8.5	71,110	8.5
Industrial production managers				
First line	1,308	18.1	67,992	18.1
Education administrators, elementary and secondary school				
First line	1,759	3.8	85,849	3.8
Education administrators, postsecondary				
First line	1,104	1.8	57,392	1.8
Engineering managers				
First line	2,144	6.4	111,494	6.4
Food service managers				
First line	870	15.1	43,917	15.1
Medical and health services managers				
Team leader	1,465	6.6	76,185	6.6
First line	1,373	8.4	71,375	8.4
Social and community service managers				
First line	1,045	15.7	54,342	15.7

¹ The NCS uses the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification coding structure, which defines more than 800 unique occupations, to match jobs sampled by the survey. Military occupations are excluded from the survey.

² Mean weekly earnings are the straight-time weekly wages or salaries paid to employees, exclusive of overtime.

³ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see chapter 8 of the BLS Handbook of

Methods, at http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch8_a.htm.

⁴ Mean annual earnings are the straight-time annual wages or salaries paid to employees, exclusive of overtime.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that data did not meet publication criteria. Broad occupational groups may include data for subordinate occupational groups not shown separately.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.